



# Whig and Courier.

John S. Gardner, Editor.  
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1848.

## Whig State Convention.

On Wednesday next the Whigs of Maine will meet, by delegates, in Augusta for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and for choosing a delegate at large, to the Whig National Convention. This Convention is one of great importance and we trust that every town in the State will be fully represented. The Whigs of Maine owe it to their country, and to the success of their principles to send up to the Convention for general consultation and action, their best men.

John David Brown who has for several years been the candidate of the Whigs for Governor, now desires to be relieved from that position, and the selection of a new candidate is a matter of importance in the success of the Whig cause as also the choice of delegates to the National Convention.

The country is beginning to languish under the policy and measures of the Iowa party. Causes over which man had no control have for a time prevented the realization of the local system from being felt—the drain of the war, the flow of foreign manufactures under adverse tariff duties, and their forced sale in competition with our own manufactures. These are beginning to show their true results and the people begin to seek with some earnestness their remedy.

The first great want of the country is peace, and this should be secured at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the honor of the nation, and that honor not to be measured by the amount of territory to be acquired under the idea of indemnity. The country needs to be relieved from the enormous increase of the public debt, and from the abstraction of money from business to carry on the war. The country needs to be brought back from its paralytic of conquest and military glory and placed upon the Republic track, where the promotion of industry and the security of freedom shall be among its chief aims. To effect this, to introduce the needed reform we require the steady, earnest, hearty and united action of the Whigs throughout the State and throughout the land. Let this action be put forth and thus the Whigs will not only deserve, but secure success.

## Penobscot and Kennebec Rail Road.

**Preliminary Meeting.**  
At a meeting of the citizens of the several towns and villages on the proposed Rail Road route from Penobscot to Kennebec held at Penobscot Hall, (Shaw's Corner), Exeter, Penobscot County, on Wednesday, May 10, 1848, by adjournment from May 3d.

Benjamin Garland, Esq., of Lewiston, in the Chair. In the temporary absence of Col John L. Hodson, Secy., Stephen Gilman was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The convention was numerously attended, and every branch of the business community was well represented thereon. The farmer, lumberman, merchant, mechanic, and learned professions evinced an interest in the enterprise that promises well for its accomplishment.

The Report of Samuel Appleton, Esq., the Engineer employed to reconnoitre the route, was presented by Rev. Mr. Douglass of Canaan, and read to the meeting, proposing to pass from Waterville through Fairfield, Scarborough, Canaan, St. Albans, Harland, Cornish, Dexter, Garland, Cornish, Lewiston, to the city of Bangor, the route as proposed to be feasible, and the construction would come within the common cost of Rail Roads.

Letters from gentlemen in various parts of the country were read, each commencing with the views of the members of the convention of the practicability and utility of the proposed route, and giving the most encouraging light upon its prospects.

Addresses were made to the meeting by a number of its members, among whom was Hon. Joseph Barrett, of Canaan. In the course of his remarks, he gave the meeting much valuable information on all vital points—described his own town and vicinity—their expenses and resources—he said that large quantities of marketable material existed in a vast amount, and they wanted to bring it into market. That market he said would be Bangor, because with a Rail Road communication in that place would be the best and most profitable outlet, not only as a selling market but as a purchasing market—his own opinion was that the route was the best of all grounds and would prove the most profitable of all that had yet been proposed and in his opinion, he believed he was sustained by the views of business and capital, with whom he had conferred.

Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Canaan, next addressed the meeting. He said that he accompanied the Engineer in his reconnaissance on a most part of the route, he spoke of the favorable appearance of the country and the lively interest felt by the people on the route, for its prosecution—he believed that few of all others was the route, and enumerated many statistical and sectional reasons substantiating his views.

Dr. J. E. Byrd, of Exeter, addressed the meeting in his usual ardent, enthusiastic manner—he said this was the route, and now the time to construct a Rail Road that would do more for the nation of the country than any route that could be conceived of. He concluded by moving to choose two or more as each town represented, to raise a fund to defray the expense of a survey of the route.

Winthrop Chapman, Esq., of Exeter, said that not a doubt could exist, but that the route was the best, and would ultimately prove the most advantageous in point of profit and convenience, and he said he did not see why this route should not supersede all other routes that had been thought of.

Samuel Weston, Esq., of Skowhegan, addressed the convention at some length, his remarks were peculiarly adapted and forcibly illustrated. He said that this was a good country, and as he had recently passed by it, he had seen under his observation, what, in his opinion, had not been sufficiently described in the literature of the country here—he was proud of it—he compared well with other countries, with less advantages—it was a line of communication to open the country to a market, of which, you know that they are in want. He spoke of the developed resources of the country being there.

don't render a Rail Road a profitable investment, and the undeveloped, stagnant resources being beyond estimate greater than the developed, from the fact that common land carriage was slow, difficult, and expensive. Lyndon Oak, Esq., of Gardnerville, concurred fully with the views expressed by gentlemen who addressed the meeting. He was as sanguine as him, who was the most enthusiastic, but he was afraid the moment might prove premature. He thought the people be tempted might not be prepared for active operations at this time—that it would be better to select an idea and route before proceeding to a survey.

A long discussion followed in which a large number participated, subsequently Mr. Oak was elected to the position of Chairman, and would give in his address to the majority.

The motion of Dr. J. E. Byrd being seconded, it was voted to choose a committee in consist of two or more from each town represented, to raise a fund by subscription to defray the expense of a survey of the proposed route.

Accordingly a committee of forty four persons was chosen.

Voted, That the committee collect and embody a list of necessary statistics and report, with the same, at the adjournment of this meeting.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the several newspapers in the City of Bangor, in the Democratic Chronicle, and Peoples Voice in Skowhegan, and in the Waterville Mail in Waterville.

Voted, that the Secretary notify the members of the committee in writing.

Voted, that when this meeting adjourns, it be to meet at this place on Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at one o'clock A. M.

Voted, to adjourn.

BENJAMIN GARLAND, Chairman  
STEPHEN GILMAN Secy pro tem

UPA correspondent thus "speaks her mind" upon the subject of the pay of female teachers, and relative to some of their grievances. Perhaps these utterances may suggest to some minds, a remedy.

A paragraph, or at least one of its upper would we think, render the last report of our Superintendent School Committee more full.

The pay of each female teacher whose duties are no less arduous than the male teacher's is \$3.50 per week, which in forty weeks, the usual number of weeks our schools are in session, amounts to \$140, deduct the year's board at \$2 per week, and they have left \$36 each. Think you, friends, those who have souls, I mean, that the female teachers can express themselves "satisfied" with their salary? They must have found their remuneration for their services in the love of the employment, for they would have left us long ere this. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," we must admit they have labored faithfully, now we most heartily and earnestly recommend paying them "faithfully." They cannot live upon the love of their employment, and to say the least let us pay them as they may be able to procure in well regulated families good board, large, airy, warm, pleasant rooms to which they can repair for rest and quiet which they so much need after being confined six, seven, and sometimes eight hours of the day, in our ill ventilated school rooms, as few many of them are, with a hundred or more children.

To our shame be it said, but in self defense, the city's pecuniary interest prompted us, we have suggested to the poor wifely, and worn down teachers, when they have entered our office for superintending as with looks that said their very life current was fast ebbing in devotion to their work to raise their wages that they "must not be extravagant," could they not get board in families where there were children whose parents would board them somewhat cheaper if they would instruct their children a little more and evenings, forgetting that their nerves are not made of iron, and more we have queried about allowing them pay for a whole week's services when their schools have for a few days, been suspended, that rep as might be to their school houses. In case of a suspension of schools by epidemics, or coming out diseases, we recommend the pay of the female teachers going on, it does the male teachers, or at least let us do as much as pay the male teachers with the schools are suspended.

**Foreign Missions.**  
New York, May 13.

The American Board of Foreign Missions held a public meeting at the Tabernacle yesterday, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presiding. Prayer was offered by Dr. Magnus, of Elizabethtown. Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the Board, presented a brief, clear and convincing view of the operations of the Society and the condition of its Missions.

Since last May night of the Missionary have been reinforced by thirty new laborers. Nineteen clerical missionaries are now under appointment to be sent out the coming year—two of them to establish a mission among the Jewish people. Several and several applications for appointments are now before the Committee.

Under the care of the Boarders 36 Missions, 100 stations, 150 ordained Ministers, and 125 male and female assistant laborers—\$1,200,000 spent from the treasury. A small amount of money has been received and about 100 other native helpers—making 515 laborers among the heathen sustained by the Board. In these Missions, 75 churches, containing upwards of 25,000 members, 33 Seminary and boarding schools, and 1,200 school are, 261 Free Schools, containing about 15,000 pupils, and 11 Primary and Infants' schools, with about 500,000,000 of people have been trained, from the beginning to the present time.

The receipts for the first six months of the present financial year amount to \$1,200,000, thirty per cent more than for the corresponding last year. To liquidate the debt \$1,200,000, incurred the last year, and meet the needs of the Mission the present year, there is required not less than \$200,000, so that to prevent all financial straits, the amount of contributions is indispensable during the next three months.

After the statements of the Secretary, address were made by Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Calhoun, Ministers from Africa and Syria, and by several other distinguished gentlemen, concluding most interesting facts and eloquent appeals, concluding throughout the time with a display of Bibles, and they then made a very appropriate appeal to the large assembly—a very fit place for the display and interesting questions of the week.

Dr. Thompson to James C. Cole, Secretary, then to Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq., the Secretary of the Board.

## Items of News.

**The Retaining General.**  
Gen. Cushing, Fellow, Tennessee have arrived at New Orleans. Gen. Smith sailed on the 30th in the St. Peter for New York.

**The Treaty.**  
The impression that the treaty will be ratified after confirmation. The Mexican papers say that Perry Pons will assume the ratification. A decision was that against a general ratification in all respects the treaty will be ratified and probably at any time.

**More Fighting.**  
Yuta Cruz once of the declaration that a new revolutionary movement had broken out at San Luis. The insurgents attempted to surprise Guadalupe but were repulsed. They then joined Bustamante's army. There had been an outbreak at Sierra Gorda. The insurgents had been attacked near Yuta Nueva, and 6 killed and 19 taken prisoner.

**From Yucatan.**  
The Indian Chief, Jacinto Padi, had entered into treaty with the government, but was charged with duplicity. Other chiefs were still denouncing the country. The 13th of April the Yucatecos and three hundred Indians had an engagement at the town of the former were victorious. A hundred of the Indians were killed. Yucatan was in great alarm for an attack Guadalupe reported tranquil.

**Georgia.**  
The Whig State convention of this State announced General Taylor as their choice, but will support the nominee of the convention.

## CONGRESS.

Washington, May 15, 1848.

In the Senate, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Miss presented the petition of Col. King of N. Y., to be received by the Government, with the services of a regiment to be raised by him in said State, to be received by the Government, to go there on their own account. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y. offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of iron and coal imported into the United States from July, 1847, to the 1st of May, 1848.

Mr. Harney of Ind. offered a resolution, calling upon the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of establishing a consulate at Mexico upon the same footing as the consulates for the Barbary ports, which was laid over.

Mr. Dix, of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce and Fisheries, reported on a bill for the relief of certain articles for produce from Canada, into our ports, without duty, on condition that like articles produced in the United States shall be admitted into Canada, also without duty, which was laid over.

The morning business was laid aside, and the bill for sending and to Yucatan was taken up. Mr. Miller, of N. J., addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The House went immediately into committee on the slave indemnification bill, and plunged into a discussion of the general subject of slavery.

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Washington, May 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Yule of N. Y., moved to take up the bill relating to Public School Lands, which was discussed and passed.

The bill providing for the extension of aid to Yucatan was then taken up. Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. He entered into an argument to show that the bill was not a measure of aid to Yucatan, but a measure of aid to the slave trade.

The President, who came with the declaration of Mr. Calhoun, and that those declarations do not afford the slightest grounds for the adoption of the bill as represented by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He was opposed, therefore, in the bill and to all the amendments which had been offered to it.

When Mr. Calhoun had concluded, Mr. Bayley of Alabama obtained the floor and gave way to a motion for adjournment. He has the floor for Tuesday.

A message was received from the President, transmitting on board the ship the Navy Department and Commander Perry. From this correspondence it appears that a detachment of United States troops had been ordered to Laguna, Yucatan, to repel the Indians, but not to march into the interior.

The correspondence was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill for continuing the charter of the city of Washington was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Henry of Ill. moved a reconsideration and spoke against the bill.

Mr. McLean, of Delaware, made a spirited speech in reply to Mr. Henry, and after some further discussion, on motion of Mr. C. of Tenn., the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., submitted a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of the Treasury's receipts and disbursements for the last twelve years, and to show what they were increased by the Tariff of 1846.

A debate on this resolution, arising up, to which Mr. Gerrit Smith and Bayley of Virginia, and others participated.

Mr. Bayley moved an amendment to the resolution, so as to include apportionment and breadstuffs for the last twelve years. The resolution was adopted, and the House, on motion, adjourned.

**The Five in Detroit.**  
The friends bring the particulars of the late destruction here in Detroit. The number of buildings burnt over was 200, the loss is set down at \$250,000, and 300 families said to have been rendered homeless.

Mr. Ingraham, by her card, in our columns in May announces, that on Saturday next she will be happy to see her friends, at the Ladies Exchange, in the New City Building, between the Temple of Fashion and Taste, will be in the elegant apartment occupied by Mrs. L. on the 5th floor.

Mr. G. B. Smith and Staff arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and immediately embarked on board the St. Peter for New York.

**Death by Hydrophobia.**  
Robert Stewart, a Londoner, who had been employed at a slaughter house, died on the 3d of hydrophobia. He had been bitten about two weeks previous by a dog which he had been ordered to put out of the slaughter house. The disease made its appearance on the 22d of April, about six days after he was bitten, and the animal died of hydrophobia on the 24th.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

**THE PIOUS EDITOR'S CRED.**  
BY HENRY MORROW.

I do believe in Frederick's cause. As for every man that lives, I love to see him stand in the infernal hierarchy, in its well enough King. To the oppressor and tyrant, I do believe in a King. But I do not believe in a King.

I do believe in the people's right. I do believe in the people's right. I do believe in the people's right. I do believe in the people's right.

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My sylvester filled back sockets, And the old seal's repository, Patently his postman.

I do believe in any plan. Of the taxes, I do believe in any plan. I do believe in any plan. I do believe in any plan.

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## To Sportsmen!

**NOW OPENING AT NO. 1 HARLOW'S CORNER** the largest variety of GUNS, RIFLES AND FISHING APPARATUS to be found in the city, among which may be found the following—One Case of "Homes" Fishing Gun, manufactured in order—One Case of "Homes" Fishing Gun, manufactured in order—One Case of "Homes" Fishing Gun, manufactured in order.

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